



PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

Brunnings are the **PRINCIPAL** suppliers of Perennial Ryegrass and All Other Government Sealed and Certified Pasture Seeds. Secure your supplies from the Leading Seed House.

Pasture Seeds are **NOT** a "Price" commodity and price is the last factor to be taken into consideration. Pasture seeds **ARE** a "Value" commodity, the value being determined by the "Strain," "Purity" and "Germination." Sow Brunning's Tested Certified Pasture Seeds.



The Value of strain. This photo shows N.Z. Certified Perennial Ryegrass sown on high fertility land. Note that Clovers and Trefoils have been kept in their proper proportion, the freedom from weeds and also the dense "bottom" of Ryegrass produced.

ESSENTIALS TO SUCCESSFUL PASTURES

1. Sow the correct kinds and strains.
2. Use seed of High Purity and Germination.
3. Provide adequate drainage to remove excess moisture.
4. Do not sow on "dirty" or weed-infested land.
5. Sow a properly balanced mixture of suitable Grasses and Clovers.
6. Correct soil preparation and adequate top-dressing.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

Registered Office:

3rd Floor, Melbourne Sports Depot Buildings.

(Registered Telegraphic Address: "Myosotis," Melbourne.)

57 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE, C1.

"Seeds for Sowing."

BRUNNING'S PERENNIAL RYEGRASS

As Ryegrass is the chief constituent of most of our best permanent pastures, the importance of **sowing a truly perennial** type of seed cannot be **too highly emphasised**. In the fullest sense, "**Perennial Ryegrass**" means a strain of persistent, highly productive type which maintains itself year after year from the roots (not by self-seeding), i.e., a true perennial.

There are valuable pasture plants such as Subterranean Clover and Wimmera Ryegrass which although more or less permanent with proper management, are nevertheless **only annuals** perpetuating themselves season after season by self-seeding and which if unable to deposit seed in any year, would soon die out.

Several strains of truly Perennial Ryegrass have been evolved, all of which are **inherently long-lived types** but which as a result of climatic environment, differ to some extent in their rainfall requirements.

The **true Perennial Ryegrasses** in commerce in Australia can be divided into two sub-sections as under:—

1. The Victorian strains, viz., **Clunes, Colac and Kyneton**.
2. The New Zealand type, the original basis of strain of which is the "**Mother**" **Hawkes Bay** Ryegrass.

Brunnings for "Service." Brunning's Seeds for Quality and Satisfaction.

VICTORIAN RYEGRASS

The true perennial Victorian Ryegrasses comprise three distinct strains, all highly productive but representing varying conditions of rainfall. These are known as **Clunes, Colac and Kyneton**.

The Victorian Agricultural Dept. **certify** to Ryegrass **under the locality name** rather than the strain so that Sealed and Certified Clunes strain **may be labelled** Clunes, Ascot, Smeaton, Kooreacheang, &c., while the Colac or Western District type may be under the name of Hamilton, Bessiebelle, Lismore, Terang, Birregurra or if harvested in the immediate surroundings of Colac, Colac. Likewise, Kyneton strain may be **certified to** under the names of Malmsbury, Kyneton, &c.

There are however only the **THREE** strains, the special characteristics of which are:—

CLUNES RYEGRASS is an intermediate rainfall area type which can be maintained on good land on as low as **18 inches** per annum while, especially where the country has been improved by the growing of Subterranean Clover, this type is thoroughly persistent on fair class ground on **20 inches** per annum.

COLAC RYEGRASS, is the true perennial strain which comes from the Western District of Victoria and not from the immediate surroundings of Colac only. It is suited to temperate regions and will hold on a minimum **25 inch** rainfall.

KYNETON RYEGRASS is suited to cool and cold localities with a minimum **30 inch** rainfall well spread throughout the year.

NEW ZEALAND RYEGRASS

NEW ZEALAND RYEGRASS of perennial type is of the **original old pasture, persistent strain** of Hawkes Bay and Poverty Bay seed, although only a small proportion comes from these actual districts nowadays. The "**strain**" of N.Z. Certified seed which, after all, is the all important factor, does not however vary from the parent characteristics.

As a guarantee to this strain being true to the original type, the N.Z. Government certify the seed under two

standards, viz., "**Mother**" and "**Permanent Pasture**."

It is unnecessary to sow "**Mother**" seed unless the intention is to lay the area down for seed production; for permanent pasture purposes generally, the "**Permanent Pasture**" standard is thoroughly reliable and can be sown with every confidence. It is however, essential that N.Z. Govt. Certified seed is sown; under these conditions, the type or strain can in all instances be relied on with certainty.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD., Box 857K, Melbourne



QUALITY AND
SERVICE

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

The value of this self-seeding annual both as a soil improver and for pasture, place it amongst the principal fodder plants in the agricultural economy of Australia. Details of the main strains are included on the back of this leaflet.



Comparison of Runner Development in Subterranean Clover types. (Left) Showing the advanced stage in the Extra Early Dwalganup. (Middle) Just commencing in the Mt. Barker or Mid-Season. (Right) Late Tallarook showing the high leafiness of this type; note that the runner development has not yet begun.

NOTES ON SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

1. Select the correct strain for your conditions; see back of leaflet.
2. Sow as early in Autumn as conditions permit.
3. A liberal sowing in the first year ensures a thicker stand.
4. Seed and fertiliser can be mixed and sown together.
5. Do not graze the first Spring but allow the plants to make a good seeding.
6. Use Brunning's seed and do not neglect top-dressing.

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SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER STRAINS

The four strains at present available in seed in commercial quantities are:—(1) **Extra Early Dwalganup**, (2) **Bacchus Marsh**, (3) **Mid-Season** and (4) **Late Tallarook**. The uses of each are determined by rainfall and other climatic factors, particularly the manner in which the former conforms to their period of growth. These remarks of course do not apply to Subterranean Clover grown under irrigation.

The main characteristics of these four strains are:—

DWALGANUP: A very early flowering type with long sparsely-leaved runners; the leaves are dark green with white markings and black flecks. Dwalganup has been grown in the Wimmera on a rainfall of **19 inches**

per annum, but owing to its stemminess, it is not recommended where other types can be established; it has however, a decided usefulness in dry, hot climates such as the Riverina as owing to its very early flowering, it can set seed before the extreme weather comes in and can thus maintain itself from season to season.

BRUNNING'S SEEDS FOR QUALITY AND RESULTS.

BACCHUS MARSH: A valuable early-flowering strain which originated at Myrniong in the Bacchus Marsh district, hence the name; it has also been growing at Smeaton (an intermediate rainfall area) for several years and has given very successful results there. It should therefore succeed well on an average rainfall of **20 inches** per annum.

The plant has long runners, is fairly leafy and does not vary very much from the Mid-Season Mt. Barker type in comparable leafiness and appearance; in tests during 1935-36 at the Waite Research Institute, it proved superior in productivity and seed production. The main importance of this Bacchus Marsh strain is in its earlier time of flowering than the Mt. Barker, and the difference of 8 to 10 days is of great importance in certain districts which may be considered borderline, for successful seed setting in each year of the Mt. Barker strain.

Bacchus Marsh type has the advantage of an earlier time of flowering than the Mt. Barker, while it has a longer growing period, greater productivity and more vigorous initial development than the Extra Early Dwalganup strain. The leaves are larger and of a lighter green than the other early flowering types.

MID-SEASON: Being heavy seeders and burying their burrs freely, the Mid-Season strains maintain themselves

without difficulty where climatic conditions are suitable. This type usually requires a minimum average rainfall of **22 inches** per annum, and is outstanding where favorable rains fall from April to late October.

The principal strain is the **Mt. Barker**, which indeed forms the greater bulk of the Subterranean Clover Seed in commerce. It is more leafy than stemmy and a highly productive type; the runner formation is rapid and a good, dense sward may be formed as early as the second year.

LATE TALLAROOK: The best of the late flowering strains. Produces a densely-leaved rosette-like plant with short runners and numerous secondary branches. The leaves are large with white crescent and black flecks, while the calyx of the floret is pale green with white corolla.

At Tallarook with a 24 inch rainfall, it has been most successful, but in that district has been mainly restricted to moist and fertile river flats and generally from **27 to 30 inches** per annum is necessary for this type, which is especially well suited to districts where the Spring extends into December. Under such conditions it may be green for as long as ten months of the year; in addition, it is more highly productive than the other types. These valuable features make it especially suitable for districts of good rainfall with a long Spring season.

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD., Box 857K, Melbourne
"Leading Suppliers of All Pasture and Farm Seeds"